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May 18, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

The Conductor

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and
Serve Your Country

CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. II MAY 18, 1918 No. 25

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Florence E. Bate is the business manager.

Where Is Your State?

NEWS from the suffrage front shows steady gains, and a successful continuation of the offensive on behalf of the cause of democracy in the *Woman's Citizen's* circulation contest. States that have occupied rear, or reserve positions, in the big drive, are advancing toward the front line trenches to assume their full share of the responsibility, and threaten to make big inroads upon the honors gained and held so successfully by Georgia, the ranking state in the contest.

Suffrage workers realize quite as well as the fighters abroad that an army cannot win without ammunition, and they are showing a determination to supply the rank and file of the big suffrage army with the proper supplies and ammunition for the winning of the big battle for complete enfranchisement NOW. The best ammunition, they know, is to be found in the official organ of the suffragist body—their own magazine.

That the various units of the suffrage field army are of one and the same mind is indicated by the many requests for subscription blanks and material which have poured in upon headquarters this week, each accompanied by enthusiastic reports. The morale of the subscription army was never better, as the definite promises of big victories to come show.

The Indiana field captain is about ready to launch a new offensive, and Massachusetts sees a big improvement in the position now held by the Bay State in the circulation contest. New York city is asking every reader of the City Woman Suffrage Party bulletin to get one or more subscribers. "An easy matter to do," says the bulletin.

Minnesota was another state to make a big advance last week, which will improve its position in the 100,000 drive. Similar encouraging reports come in from many quarters.

With the third Liberty Loan drive closed there has come a brief breathing spell in the intensive work which the suffragists the country over have been doing in behalf of the loan drive. This comparative lull will be used to good effect by the circulation captains. Something of the heavy demands made upon our circulation chairman during the past few weeks is shown in a letter from Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, who leads the Indiana forces.

"I have been state organizer for the Third Liberty Loan," writes Mrs. Croan, "and have spoken thirty-five times over the state. The women who reported to me sold almost $6,000,000 in bonds. I sometimes spoke three times in one day, sometimes went to two towns a day. I have also been district chairman for Americanization for the federated clubs. This while we carried forward our first effort in the *Woman Citizen* campaign."

Let us hear from the state leaders in this subscription drive regarding their experiences.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan of Anderson
Michigan: Mrs. John Waite of Ann Arbor
North Dakota: Mrs. Katherine L. Brainerd of Hebron

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

May 4th	*May 11th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. New Jersey	4. Minnesota
5. Minnesota	5. New Jersey
6. Iowa	6. Iowa
7. Michigan	7. Michigan
8. Ohio	8. Ohio
9. New York	9. New York
10. New Hampshire	10. Virginia.
11. Alabama	11. New Hampshire
12. Wisconsin	12. Alabama
13. Virginia	13. Wisconsin
14. Massachusetts	14. Massachusetts
15. Maine	15. Maine
16. Louisiana	16. Pennsylvania
17. Maryland, Pennsylvania	17. Louisiana
18. Connecticut, Texas	18. Maryland
19. West Virginia	19. Connecticut
20. Kentucky	20. Texas
21. South Carolina	21. West Virginia
22. Mississippi, Arkansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island	22. Kentucky
23. Nebraska	23. South Carolina
24. Washington	24. Mississippi, Arkansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island
25. Tennessee, Vermont	25. Nebraska
	26. Washington
	27. Missouri
	28. Vermont, Tennessee

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

May 18, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Holding the World Back

THE Federal Suffrage Amendment was not voted on by the United States Senate last week.

Some pro-suffrage men were absent. Some disadvantages in pairing were at the moment insurmountable.

But the real, the monumental reason was that there are in the United States Senate a group of men, of both parties, determined to hold the world back from complete democracy as long as they can.

They hear the world's impassioned cry for democracy, they see the world aflame for democracy.

But they thoughtfully bite their finger nails and say that neither the cry nor the flame is any concern of woman's.

And they withstand the Federal Suffrage Amendment and will withstand it as long as a much-tried public can bear it.

On the Democratic side there are the ha'nted men. Men who think provincially, put section before country, individual advantage before party advantage and a local prejudice before a world-wide principle.

Their number is considerable and the Democratic party has before now had to recognize them as a load to be carried—with grave menace to party prestige.

On the Republican side there are the stand-pat men, reactionaries, capitalistic in persuasion, conservatives in the world of political economy. Men whose thought and feeling and ambition are bound up in the fortunes of the so-called "interests," men who want things to stay as they are, men who fear change.

Their number is relatively small, but theirs is the tenacity of the old order in the death grapple with the new.

And then there is the man who strikes the individualistic attitude, who won't because he won't, who tells you that he is heart and soul for suffrage, but by some other way than the only economic and sensible way to get it.

It is not likely that he fools himself.

Certainly he fools no one else.

And these three kinds of men together have formed a combine which is temporarily interposing between the world and the world's progress. For when the sphere of action is limited, as in the Senate, there is an actual locking of the wheels and the world is literally held back.

Loosely speaking, these men can be called Democrats or Republicans.

Accurately speaking, they are men without a party. As parties Democrats and Republicans are both committed to the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Administration is committed to it.

Independent Republican leaders are committed to it.

The Lower House of Congress is committed to it.

It is a sort of sabotage that the combination of Senatorial obstructionists is perpetrating within the political machinery of both parties.

It has somehow to be stopped.

If not from the inside, then from the outside. Suffragists have seen the passage of the Amendment delayed by these tactics as long as is compatible with that calm supposed to be essential to woman's spiritual development.

It is up to Democrats and Republicans to find a safe conduct for the measure by changing the minds of some of the Senators.

Failing that it is up to suffragists to change the Senators.

It may be a large order for the suffragists.

It is not so large an order for them as holding the world back is for the Senators.

A Notable Literary Adventure

FOR generations it has been stylish among the detractors of women to invite attention to the pages whereon history has written large the achievements of men—in Science, War, Art, Invention, Statecraft, Literature. And to follow with this thrust:

"Where are your women Websters? Your women Napoleons? Your women Michael Angelos, Shakespeares, Galileos? Where's your woman Columbus, and where your woman Wagner?"

And echo has disconsolately answered "Where"?

Certainly they are not down in the books.

Indeed, they are so certainly not down in the books that a serpentine sort of question has latterly arisen to plague the peace of just minds and true.

Can there have been discrimination, conscious, unconscious and sub, in the booking of achievement?

Has it happened that it was made easy for men to get on the record with their great thoughts and great deeds, and was it made stressful for women?

Has that practice in itself worked as an inhibition in woman's case?

And has she, in spite of the inhibition, just possibly achieved a little more than has gotten into the books?

It isn't necessary to maintain that she has achieved as much as man, or that she could have done so with a man's chance.

The mere admission that she may have been achieving and that the achieving has somehow failed of comprehensive record, opens up a field of research which inevitably has to be explored.

It is Messrs. Harper and Bros. who announce that the exploration is imminent. In full the announcement reads:

HARPER'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA of WOMAN and HER WORK
The First Complete Survey of the Legal, Political and Social Status of Woman
Her Struggle to Attain Equality
Together with a Record of Her Achievements in Art, Literature and Science, Commerce and Industry, Religion, Philanthropy, Education and Government, from the Oldest Times to the Present Day
COMPLETE IN 6 ROYAL QUARTO VOLUMES OF 600 PAGES EACH, WITH 1200 ILLUSTRATIONS

Featured like that, it will be seen at a glance that it is no ordinary adventure with which this famous house of famous literature has commissioned itself.

Talent will have to be massed for it in prodigal array. It will consume time. It will make vast inroads on patient scholarship. It will eat up money.

Perfunctorily done, it will be a bitter waste. Rightly done, it will be epochal. The fact that the work is to be directed by that well-known savant, Dr. Isidor Singer, of Jewish Encyclopedia fame, is a tremendous asset toward success. He is assembling an editorial board of men and women of many lands to serve with him in advisory capacity and the immediate working staff is to be a highly competent one.

With a rare sense of the eternal fitness of things, Dr. Singer announces that the "admiral of the flag-ship" will be a woman of international reputation. Himself he dubs "chief engineer in the firing room."

The *Woman Citizen* commends this colossal undertaking to the interest of its readers. From time to time reports on the progress of the work will appear in our pages.

Coördination Wanted

AT the convention of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, held in Washington last week, an urgent plea was made for a clearer definition of the Committee's relation to other bodies of women organized for Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, Food Conservation programs, etc.

Dr. Shaw pointed out frankly some of the disadvantages under which the Committee works.

"We were authorized to appoint state chairmen for each branch of war work. In case of the Liberty Loan our chairman was appointed before the national committee of the Liberty Loan was completed. The understanding was that the Liberty Loan work should be done through these women, but it is not so done. Our women complain they have no authority and receive no reports from the Liberty Loan women appointed by the Government."

It made for dissatisfaction, she said, and the Government's plan of coming in, looking over the local personnel of the Woman's Committee and taking away the best women to set them at special tasks did not make for efficiency.

Printed pamphlets were distributed showing how much each state has accomplished in the way of organization and what degree of co-operation they have had from their local councils of national defense. In fifteen states the women have had no financial backing whatever from the state, and in only six have there been appropriations for anything more than office expenses.

That the Woman's Committee should have to work against a lack of governmental coordination is as unfair to the women as to the government. It is earnestly hoped that a program of intensive coordination will be one of the results of the convention.

How Congress Is Divided

"WHO makes the laws?" asked the teacher.

"Congress," answered the class.

"And how is Congress divided?"

There was dead silence. Then a little girl eagerly flourished her hand. "Civilized, half civilized and savage!" she announced triumphantly.

The criterion of a country's civilization is said to be the position of women. The parliaments of one country after another have proved themselves to be civilized by adopting woman suffrage—New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Canada, England. Women all over the United States are waiting eagerly to see how soon our own Congress will stamp itself with this proud mark of an advanced civilization.

A. S. B.

Let Them Decide

BOARDS of everything are talking, as usual, about what women should do in the present industrial crisis. The statistician of the Bureau of Labor says, for example, that street car operating "is one of the last occupations into which women should be lured or forced."

A girl working on a New York, Sixth Avenue Line doesn't think as this statistician thinks.

On a bright May morning recently she smiled back in answer to the question of a passenger who asked her how she liked her work. "Gee, I'm glad I have an outdoor job," she said. "I've been here seven weeks and I've gained twelve pounds."

Perhaps women ought not to be conductors, but if not they are the ones to say so. If there are compensating circumstances which fit some women to thrive as conductors, why not see to it that wages are not "prevented from rising?"

Conditions which the labor statisticians complain of as not "even tolerably endurable" can be changed, if there is a proper social attitude towards them. Night work can be given to women with discrimination or not given them at all.

In fact why not give women a chance to decide for themselves? Why continue to regulate women's lives by masculine generalizations?

Gad! They'd Better

NEW YORK anti-suffragists have decided in solemn conclave to accept woman suffrage for their state as a fact.

It makes one think of a time when Margaret Fuller Ossoli decided in a philosophical debate that she "would concede the Universe."

"Gad! She'd better," said Thomas Carlyle with a grin when someone told him of it.

About 700,000 voters of New York state had registered it as their sovereign will last November that their sisters should have an equal right, it has taken the Association Opposed to Woman suffrage just six months to gulp down the unpalatable truth. They have at last conceded New York women's right to vote.

Gad! They'd better.

This present world of tenseness and of woe has been lightened for a moment by the flaring humor of their act. They disbanded their previous association and went into new formation under the astounding title of the "Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party." It is not recorded that an expected hilarity greeted the announcement of this name, which seems to have been perpetrated without merriment. It announces that women who have been handed a weapon they did nothing to earn have banded together to make use of that weapon to keep other women from ever gettting it. And it reminds one of the gruesome records of shipwrecked voyagers who, safe in their lifeboats, beat off the hands of swimmers clutching at them for safety.

The method is suggestive.

The ideals of freedom conveyed in the intention are revealing.

They might have been made in Potsdam.

Let Us Have More Food

THE immense importance of preventing Germany from winning this war grows clearer day by day.

It has been said again and again that food will win the war; and in a few weeks the season of planting will be over. Yet we do not see in the press a twentieth part of the exhortations to increased food production that were published on all sides last year. If this meant that all the cultivation possible were already being done it would be encouraging; but, unfortunately, such is not the case.

Every woman who can possibly have a garden should have one. Every woman who can increase her area of cultivated ground should increase it. Those who have no land themselves should try to stir up their friends.

The bravest troops cannot fight unless they are fed; and the most patriotic civilian population cannot be relied upon to back up a war for an indefinite length of time if they get too hungry. Those men and women who really have it at heart to win the war should do their utmost both to produce more food and to curb the food profiteers.

A. S. B.

Better Not Talk At All

"'WE can't win this war by talking about Woman Suffrage and Prohibition,' says Senator Brandegee, 'so the Senator is trying to win it by talking about nothing in particular.'" says the New York *World*.

As a sample of the nothings talked by Senator Brandegee, take this: "We won every war we ever were in without woman suffrage and prohibition. We won the War of 1776, and 1812, and the Mexican war and the War of 1861, and Spanish-American war."

Yes, Senator Brandegee, we did. We won the Revolutionary war without submarines, and the Civil war without Browning guns, and the Spanish-American war without aeroplanes. Shall we go over and fight Germany with all these things left out of our equipment?

But the real reason for Mr. Brandegee's talking about nothing in particular is because he has got his eyes hermetically sealed to what is happening in the world. He calls the war contribution of the womanhood of the world "a pink tea party talking about putting pink chemises on the men and Plymouth Rock pants on the women."

Says Mr. Brandegee: "The women do not propose to go over in the trenches abroad and do the fighting. It is the men who will have to do that. Instead of bleating around here about their saving democracy by forcing their way into caucuses and conventions, they had better go home and knit bandages and pick lint and get ready to take care of their brothers, and sons, and fathers, who are going to be shot to pieces in the trenches abroad."

The trouble with this nothing-in-particular kind of talk is that it belongs to the period of blunderbusses.

And Bowie-knives.

And tomahawks.

Democracy in the Senate

Special Washington Correspondence to the Woman Citizen

LAST week saw another postponement of action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the United States Senate. As was set forth in this column in the issue of May 11, Senator Jones, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the Senate, had set Friday, May 10, as a likely day for calling the vote. There was confidence that by that date pro-suffrage absentees could be rounded in, pro-suffrage men who had applied for the pair right on account of illness in their families, or for other personal reasons, could arrange to be present, and some on the doubtful list would be ready to cast their votes affirmatively. To list the contingencies is to indicate how hard it is to secure the combination of circumstances necessary for the successful securing of the two-thirds vote. Needless to say there was not last week, and there isn't this week, and there won't be next week, any intention to place the amendment in jeopardy by going to vote inopportunely. In all likelihood Congress is entering upon the beginning of the end of the present session, adjournment being already tentatively set for July, but it is still early and many things may happen before the adjournment.

THAT the measure is to be voted on at this session both Republicans and Democrats concede. From the suffragists' viewpoint the vote at this session is essential. It is true that there will be another session of this Congress, the short session, which lasts from the reconvention in December, 1918, to the seating of the new Congress, the 66th, in March of 1919. It is just as true that the same men who are sitting in this session will be occupying their same old seats in the short session. Although the congressional elections intervene this autumn, and although there are 36 Senatorial seats to be filled, whatever new incumbents there are will not take their places until March, 1919. If the necessary two-thirds majority cannot be had at the present session, it can hardly be expected at the short session, the Senate's personnel remaining the same. The further fortunes of the amendment will depend, therefore, upon the personnel of the 1919 Congress, and with the autumn elections comes the suffragists' opportunity to help determine the personnel of that Congress. It is an opportunity to which the National American Woman Suffrage Association is committed by specific resolution. The specific resolution is one that was adopted in convention in December, 1917, and reads:

"That if the 65th Congress fails to submit the Federal Amendment *before the next Congressional election* this Association shall select and enter into such a number of Senatorial and Congressional campaigns as will effect a change in both houses of Congress sufficient to insure the passage of the Federal Amendment, and that the selection of candidates to be opposed be left to the National Board and the Board of the State in question. States in which these campaigns ought to be carried on shall work in co-operation with the National Association to this end. In our opposition to individual candidates, loyalty to the Federal Amendment shall not take precedence over loyalty to the country."

Beyond re-affirming the certainty that the vote on the amendment will be asked for during the present session, it is not now possible to prophesy with any accuracy as to the date. That it will be at the earliest possible moment, suffragists all over the country can rest assured.

THE announcement by Senator Jones that he would not ask for a vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment made the opponents of the measure so brave that they scrambled out of the trenches and stood to attention with as interesting a collection of antique firearms as ever escaped a museum. There was, for instance, Senator Hoke Smith, leaning heavily on that grand old back-action-shoulder-kicking argument, "when the women of my state want the vote the men of my state will give it to them." And there was the majority leader, Senator Martin of Virginia sighting cautiously along the barrel of that trusty blunderbuss, "a referendum to the women regardless of the men." And there was Senator Weeks of Massachusetts trying to shoot holes into democracy with that little squirrel-gun of a masculine conviction that government is sacred to men only, and if a vote were taken, could he be reassured that the Senators would no longer be harrassed by the evidence that women will not stop fighting for democracy until woman is admitted to a place in the government which she must help support side by side with men? In a word, would the corridors be cleared of the attractive women lobbyists!

He had every appearance of a man gassed when Senator Jones expressed the hope that his harassment would continue not only in the Senate corridors and Senate offices, but back home where woman will be massing from now on in ever increasing numbers for the purpose of putting democracy over the top.

Back Numbers

David Lawrence in the Washington Times

BUT if there is any one thing that indicates clearly that Congress—and particularly a large part of the Senate—is not in tune with the liberalism that is sweeping the United States as well as the world, it is the indifferent and somewhat contemptuous attitude which so many Senators are displaying toward woman suffrage.

When the subject of a vote was mentioned the other day, some Senators actually twitted the women about it, and treated it very much as a joke. Hundreds of thousands of women are doing valiant service in the war, and they resent such tactics.

There is no question but that the manner in which the Senate has handled the woman suffrage question has already disturbed the morale of women workers. If any proof were needed, it can be seen in the series of statements being issued by the heads of women's bureaus of various kinds related to the conduct of the war. Women leaders who are the heads of the industrial, nursing, and food conservation work, all unite in asserting that the grant by the Senate to the states of the country of the opportunity to vote on the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage would be a stimulus of incalculable value.

Except for a few reactionary members of the Cabinet, the Democratic Administration is pretty solidly for suffrage. What the women did to put the Liberty loan over has produced a feeling of profound gratitude in executive quarters, and more than ever is it realized that to win the war the wholehearted co-operation is necessary not only of the mothers and sisters and wives of the men in the new army and navy, but the millions of others who believe that out of this great period of sacrifice will come new opportunities for the individual and a recognition of the political rights of women the world over.

Great Britain's action in enfranchising the women has made the proponents of suffrage in this country feel all the more disappointed at the treatment received in the Senate.

The situation in that body is this: A majority of the Senate is in favor of the Federal Amendment, but it is necessary to have two-thirds in order to submit an amendment to the Federal Constitution to the states for ratification. Less than three votes are needed to get the necessary two-thirds. Thus far the leaders have not been anxious for a vote, feeling that it would be hurtful to have a defeat.

But it is rapidly being borne in on them that there can be no humiliation in defeat by a narrow margin. In fact, there is every advantage in having the vote, so that the country may be able to distinguish between the progresive and forward-looking men of both parties, who are willing that their own mothers and sisters and wives shall be permitted to participate in the government of the American democracy, and the old-fashioned politicians of a bygone day who still believe that the enfranchisement of women means prohibition and national flabbiness.

The activity of American women in the war is the answer which the leaders of suffrage give to any question of the earnestness of the women of the country in seeing the war through to a successful conclusion. In fact, the opposition to woman suffrage is not really based upon any apprehensions of that character, but simply on the political side. Some of the men now in the Senate know they would never be elected by a popular vote if the discriminating judgment of the women of the states from which they come could be applied. Some of the men from wet states interested in defending the liquor traffic are fighting hard against woman suffrage. All the forces of reaction are combined against the amendment.

A few Senators hold the balance of power. They can swing the vote and vindicate the progressivism of the Senate. If the amendment fails, the women will undoubtedly renew their fight with vigor. They must get it through the Senate at this session or the whole fight must be begun anew next December. The amendment must then be voted on again in the House. A vote, therefore, of a few Senators can undo the work of years and the vote of a few Senators—less than three—can put the Senate alongside the House and the American Congress alongside the British Parliament and other liberal governments in advancing the cause of democracy at home.

The Legion of Loyal Women is supplying the Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly with feather pillows made by the wives, widows and daughters of civil war veterans. Some of these women are eighty years old.

Your Vote in the 20th Century City

By Mary Sumner Boyd

"WOMAN must take to her soul a purpose and then make circumstances conform to this purpose, instead of forever singing the refrain, 'if and if and if.'"

S. B. A.

THE charter of New York which was drawn up in 1901 is of the federal form, but in two respects it represents a transition from what I have called the 19th Century frame of city government to the 20th. It has the "short ballot" or few elective officials, the theory of the short ballot being that the fewer the elective officials the more intelligently the electors can choose them.

For many of the city's appointive officials the mayor of New York is held directly and solely responsible as he does not share their appointment with the council. The council has legislative power subject to the mayor's veto, but much financial legislation is put in the hands of a board of estimate and apportionment of which the mayor is chairman, and a finance department of which the comptroller is chairman. This is a definite step toward centralization of authority.

Elective officials are the mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen, all elected at large by the whole city, 78 aldermen, elected by boroughs or districts, and a few judicial officers. Thus the ballot is not ideally short, but it is a short ballot relative to the size of New York City, and to the number of elected officials in the much smaller cities of Philadelphia (141) and Chicago (104). The Mayor of New York has, to quote a succinct summary from the *Evening Mail*, "the power to appoint and remove at pleasure the heads of twenty-seven administrative departments, six of the ten members of the Art Commission, and the appointed members of the Board of Standards and Appeals. He appoints, and has power to remove on charges after a hearing, the trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the members of the Board of Education, Commissioners of Police and Health, the trustees of the College of the City of New York, the trustees of Hunter College, the commissioners of the Board of Water Supply, the commissioners of the Courthouse Board, three members of the Parole Commission, members of the Child Welfare Board, and city marshals. He also appoints the city magistrates, the justices of the Court of Special Sessions, and certain other officials, including some of the trustees of the Brooklyn and Queens Borough public libraries."

THE government of New York is very imperfect; it is not free from political corruption and it is cumbersome, but it is a step ahead of Philadelphia and Chicago in some respects. Short ballot, increase of the mayor's power with direct responsibility for appointments, and the union of executive and administrative powers in the two financial boards—these are all principles recognized in one or another of the newer forms of city government, and these are all in some degree to be found in the government of New York.

In 1913 the voters of Cleveland, a city of almost 700,000, adopted, under the Home Rule provision in force in that state, a charter providing a short ballot—mayor and councillors only—full responsibility of the mayor for appointments and the non-partisan nomination of candidates by petition signed by a certain number of voters. The charter contained also still newer elements—the proposal of legislation by petition of the voters (the so-called initiative); the referendum, by which an ordinance rejected by the council could be passed over its head by vote of the people, or conversely, an ordinance passed by the council and disapproved by the people could be repealed by their vote; and the recall, by which the voters could remove officials whose conduct in office they disapproved.

NON-PARTISAN government and popular control of legislation and officials as exemplified in Cleveland are features not seen in any of the other city governments, I have outlined. Popular control is one main element in city government of the 20th Century type; it is an element which was avoided and distrusted by the federal type of government in which the voter's function was limited to electing officials, and, in some cities, voting on certain financial matters. Direct legislation and control by the initiative, referendum and recall is indeed, in both city and state government, the characteristic contribution to democracy of the 20th Century. It supplants by democratic control the threefold representative system in which executive, legislative and judicial departments are supposed to check each other.

It would be possible to go on forever outlining individual charters of the federal type which have nevertheless some advanced features.

In 1900 the accident of the Galveston flood introduced a form of city government fundamentally different from any of these. This was government by a commission of five men, to whom were given both legislative and executive powers. To this commission form of government, Des Moines in 1908 added the initiative, referendum and recall. Today between 250 and 300 cities, 80 of them with a population 30,000 or over, have this form of government which strikes away all the complexity of the older city governments, provides a short ballot made up of the 3 or 5 members of the city commission—often misleadingly called, like the federal board of aldermen, a council—who are elected at large, given large powers of appointment, and held directly responsible to the people, who can by their votes recall them or recall any of their acts.

SOMEBODY IS DUE FOR A WASH

ACTING altogether the commissioners have legislative powers and general executive power to enforce the laws. They also appoint the city officials—clerk, solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, chief of fire, health, etc. Acting separately each is the head of an administrative department. One is mayor or head of the department of public affairs without veto power; another head of the department of accounts and finance, another of public safety (health, police, fire, etc.), another of streets and public improvements, and another of parks and public property. Since all sit on the commission they are able to secure a cooperation between these departments which does not exist under the old style government.

In 1914 a committee chosen by the National Municipal Review investigated the 300 and odd commission government cities of that day. It found commission government a "relative success" compared to the old forms because it was "more sensitive to public opinion through unification of powers with no evasion of responsibility."

As time went on, however, some cities found that demands were made on the commissioner too varied and expert for this form of government to be a hundred per cent efficient. The commission at Sumter, N. C., used its power of appointment to call in a business manager from without to whom a large salary was paid for his expert services. Under this system, now in force in 64 cities, the commission has legislative power and general power to enforce the laws. The manager runs the business of the city, and like a business man "hires and fires" city officers and heads of administrative departments who work under him. The commission can hire and fire him, but the voters can do the same to the commission.

In 1916 *Equity Magazine* compared the business records of some of these cities before and after the manager was installed. The experience of Springfield, Ohio, is typical. In the first year of commission city manager government it saved $50,000, wiped out a floating debt of $100,000, extended its street cleaning work 25 per cent and its garbage collection from a very small section to the whole city.

Dayton, Ohio, was the first large city to install commission-city-manager government. On the basis of its experience Dayton claims that this form is simple, efficient, economical, business-like, prompt and expert in doing the city's work; that it gets better men on the city's staff, centralizes authority, fixes responsibility, does away with political partisanship and leaves the government always under the people's control.

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MRS. ROBERT STRAWBRIDGE, CHAIRMAN OF CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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MRS. LEWIS L. SMITH,
Acting President, Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, and one of the Committee in Charge of the Fete

MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT, WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE FÊTE

Pennsylvania Women a

THE Women's Oversea Hospitals provided the picturesque background for the pretentious fête held on Thursday last, May 16, on the beautiful country estate of Mrs. Charles A. Munn, at Radnor, Pa., under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. The "Fête au profit des Hôpitaux d'Outre-mer" was to enable the suffragists of Philadelphia and five adjacent counties to raise their portion of the sum of $125,000 pledged by the National Suffrage Association to maintain the hospitals in the battle-torn areas of France.

It will be remembered that New York city raised its first quota with a Grand Military and Naval Meet at Madison Square Garden. Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, had a successful tag-day; Buffalo, New York, a pageant; Boston, Massachusetts, Albany, New York, Providence, Rhode Island, and Washington, D. C., have all been successful in fund raising schemes. For the third unit of the Oversea Hospitals which is to be entirely supported by business women in the Women's Apparel trades, more than $13,000 was raised at one booth in the New York City Textile Show early in May.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was chairman of the fête at Radnor which was the joint enterprise of five counties—Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks and Chester, although Lancaster also helped her neighbors.

The estate on which the affair was staged is

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MRS. RAYMOND BROWN,
Sent to France as Emissary from National American Woman Suffrage Association to Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

MRS. CHAS. A. MUNN, AT WHOSE ESTATE, WOODCREST, RADNOR, THE FÊTE WAS HELD

the Hospitals Fund

one of the show places of the Philadelphia Main Line District and was tendered in a patriotic spirit to Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. George A. Dunning, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, by Mrs. Munn, who before her marriage was Mary Astor Paul.

In the same spirit of patriotism it was but natural that the program should relate largely to war and what women are doing in connection with war. A food demonstration and exhibition was given under the direction of Mrs. Charles M. Lea, General Director of the Food Conservation and Economics Division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defence, assisted by members of the Defence Council from the five counties, in conjunction with the Department of Domestic Science of Drexel Institute.

The Philadelphia Division and Drexel Institute demonstrated the making of such war foods as meatless meat; wheatless bread and flourless cakes. Chester County gave a demonstration of fruit and vegetable canning; Delaware of canned soups and chicken; Montgomery and Lancaster Counties gave a dehydrating demonstration, while Bucks County showed various kinds of war bread in the making. Four demonstrators from State College gave expert advice on food values, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the wife of the United States Food Administrator was on hand with a direct

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MRS. J. CLAUDE BEDFORD, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, PENN. WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Femininizing the Railways

WHY don't we hear that wail?

Seems to us we used to hear it—all the way from grumbling bass to querulous falsetto—when the question was one, say, of schools in piping times of peace.

It growled along like a lost dog side by side with the fear of de-femininizing woman.

To-day, wail and fear seem to have dropped off the boards together.

Conducting a street car has become so common a business for a woman to be about that the woman in khaki, taking fares at the street-car entrance, not only arouses no hostility; she no longer attracts even the mild stare of astonishment. Not in New York at least. Perhaps it was because she was begged to take the job that the public easily, even gratefully, makes room for her. From New York she is pioneering into other cities and her adaptability to the work seems to assure her permanence. As time passes she improves in appearance and the quality of her service grows better.

In Germany women were pressed into the transit service as far back as 1914. In a survey of the great army of women conductors now in charge of Germany's transit system a writer in the *Norddeutsche-Allgemeine Zeitung* dilates upon the women conductors thus:

"Soon after the opening of the war there began what might be called the campaign of women for the conquest of the masculine field of labor. The change was most perceptible to the street-car public. Before the end of October 1914, the first conductorettes were to be seen, and what at that time was remarkable and even almost sensational has long ago become the most natural sight in the world. The great Berlin street railway recruited its band of Amazons with military rapidity and on a large scale. In December the chief contingent of conductorettes were already on their legs—not in this case a mere figure of speech, but a very strenuous truth—and so we can now hold another war celebration, i. e., the third triennial of the feminized street railway.

"During this long and distressingly trying period, all sorts of opinions have been formed in regard to the lady conductors. Two main groups have been formed, the ayes and the noes; but to be just, one must find a middle way. For one thing, it will not do to pass a single and final judgment upon the conductorettes as a whole, for we must distinguish among the most diverse types and opposing temperaments. And so in reviewing the situation let us pick out the most striking types in the hope of obtaining a composite and fairly accurate portrait.

"*The Choleric Woman.* In this group we must make a purely external distinction between two extremes; the big, fat, ruddy woman and the little, thin, pale woman. Between the two there are degrees of difference, but they all have a strong inclination towards violent outbursts, which is closely bound up with impatience and irascibility. When the fates decree that you are to encounter a choleric conductorette keep your mouth shut and your change handy. If you fancy you can get her to change a mark-piece, you may bring down upon your head a philippic which will delight the public, but will not give an exactly flattering idea of your character. Speak softly, and have the exact fare ready if you want to live happily in the trolley.

"*Frau 'Step-Forward.'* This conductorette might well be called the fanatic for space. In studying her service-rules, she has apparently seized upon the regulations concerning space as the most important of them all; she studies this one problem uninterruptedly and entertains a really morbid dread of letting the car become crowded, a thought that haunts her like a ghost. Even before the car comes to a stop or anybody has found time to go in or out, she shouts inexorably, 'Car full!' little caring whether this declaration corresponds to the fact. And if you succeed in getting on the platform, you immediately get the order, 'Move forward! Plenty of room in the middle of the car.' To a conductorette of this type, it makes little difference how you behave. Whether you obey her or not, whether the car be full or empty, whether you sit or stand, you are ordered to 'Move forward!' It is a fixed idea, an obsession, in the face of which nothing can be done.

"*The Good-Natured Woman.* This type is also—fortunately—pretty common. It is mostly to be recognized by a certain comfortable air that inspires confidence. The good-natured conductorette goes on the cheering principle that 'It'll be all right.' She usually lets things take their course, and when two passengers get into an angry dispute she stands there laughing. In the matter of overcrowding, she is the exact opposite of 'Frau Step-Forward.' She is of the opinion that the car is not full until not another soul can crowd in, and consequently she is beloved by those who have been waiting for a car and criticized as often by those who are already on board.

"*The Facetious Conductorette.* A decided Berlin type. Generally small, a little sly, very spry, always flying from one end of the car to the other. If luck sends you to her car, you have drawn a prize. She disarms every desire to be quarrelsome; she is a master of folk psychology, a practical philosopher, she cannot be confused or rattled. If French were not banned, she might be termed the trolley *enfant terrible*, though we ought to emphasize the point that her apparent superiority to the literal interpretation of rules is the very thing that keeps the crowd moving easily.

"*The Mother.* You can recognize her at once from her behavior toward the children. She lifts the little ones over the step on to the platform; she is conveniently blind when a child kneels on the seat, and she finds time to give a smile to a youthful passenger. She is thinking of her own children while she works. Often, and alas, not seldom, she wears a black band on her sleeve. Be polite to her and follow orders. She is a standing reminder to us of the sacrifices that she and her colleagues are making in this war, sacrifices which demand the deepest recognition.

"All these types, different as they may be in other respects, present a class of women who are doing their bit to enable us to hold out. Very few people realize the enormous strain of a conductor's life. But hardly anybody remembers that passengers are often anything but obliging and especially that the choleric are steadily increasing in number."

Hospital Fête

(*Continued from page* 491)

message from the United States Food Department.

In another section of the grounds there was a demonstration by six women of tractor plowing. Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, of Media, who had charge of this feature, gave one of the demonstrations and all the women wore farmerette costumes.

A stirring feature was the war hospital with ambulances shown in action. The Women's Medical College and the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia gave a war field hospital exhibit, and in co-operation with the Red Cross Emergency Corps, under the direction of Dr. Mercedes A. Roberts, drills and emergency aid were shown. With no sign of a hospital, field tent, or ambulance in sight, the corps burst upon the scene and within six minutes, a tent was erected, a temporary hospital established and the emergency treatment of the wounded demonstrated.

What women are doing in ways less closely related to war were evidenced by swimming and diving exhibitions in the beautiful pool on the estate in which a famous swimmer, Miss Olga Dorfner, the national woman swimming champion, took part; by a French play, an exhibition of asthetic dancing, and just a plain outdoor moving war picture. A feature which attracted much attention was a dramatic presentation of the Marseillaise by Miss Mildred Faas jointly with Mr. Philip Goepp, known in musical and art circles of the East. Miss Faas was soloist at the Bach Festival in Bethlehem last year, and has again been selected for the solo part. Other entertainers at the Fête were from the Philadelphia theatres.

Among the patronesses and managers of this Fête to raise money for the "War Baby" of the N. A. W. S. A. were:

Mrs. Thomas Ashton, Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Mrs. Ferree Brinton, Mrs. George Burnham, Jr., Mrs. A. J. Dallas Dixon, Mrs. George A. Dunning, Mrs. Henry C. Earnshaw, Mrs. Thomas Elwyn, Miss Mary K. Gibson, Mrs. Frank T. Griswold, Mrs. T. Truxton Hare, Mrs. J. S. C. Harvey, Mrs. Francis B. Jacobs, Mrs. Charles M. Lea, Mrs. Norman MacLeod, Mrs. John Markoe, Mrs. John H. Mason, Mrs. Edward S. Mead, Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, Mrs. Reed A. Morgan, Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Mrs. A. Edward Newton, Mrs. H. Prentiss Nichols, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul, Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, Mrs. George A. Piersol, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. William Potts, Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith, Mrs. Marshall H. Smith, Mrs. Joseph N. Snellenburg, Mrs. A. M. Snyder, Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Mrs Walter S. Thomson, Dr. Martha Tracy, Mrs. Robert von Moschzisker, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Mrs. William Ward, Jr., Miss Margaret McK. Wilcox, Mrs. H. E. Yarnell.

THE Women's Oversea Hospitals fund was netted a substantial increase as the result of the concert given under the auspices of the suffragists of Oshkosh on May 2. The contributing artists, who gave their services, were Mrs. Lorna Hooper Warfield of Milwaukee, formerly of Oshkosh, Mrs. Georgia Hall Quick and Mrs. Frederick Wergin, both of Milwaukee.

Alice Stone Blackwell: Liberator and Poet

An Appreciation

By Bertha Sullivan Papazian

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

NOW when, through a horrible war of world-wide dimensions, even the least generous minds are being shocked into the conviction that universal freedom is a practical necessity, is it not well to pay our tribute to one who held out-of-season views with regard to this great issue, and who, while it was yet day, strove by constructive and beautiful means to realize the vision?—ED.

SHORTLY after the massacre by the Turks of 200,000 Armenians, there was issued by a Boston publishing house, a slim red volume decorated with the scarlet, gold, and blue of the old Armenian coat-of-arms, and containing translations of sixty Armenian poems. Many were modern, some dated from ancient and mediæval days, and all were introduced to the English-speaking public for the first time. It was Miss Alice Stone Blackwell's way of throwing down the gage of moral and intellectual battle on behalf of this tragically situated race, so pathetically unknown in their historical and cultural aspects to the people of America and of the world. That was in 1896.

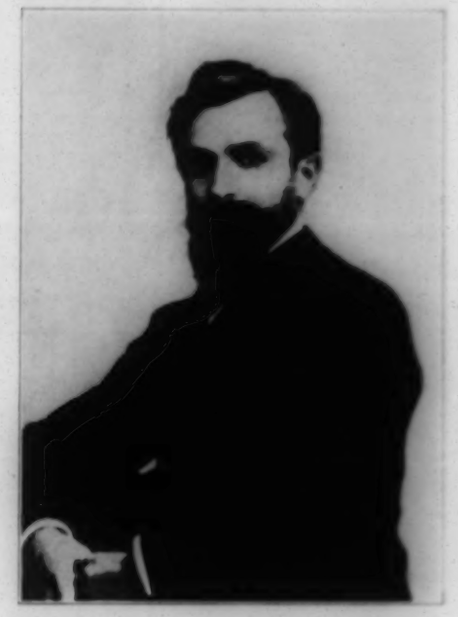
Characteristically, it was chiefly to help them to a place among the free peoples that Miss Blackwell sought to make known their place in the republic of thought and letters, for the poet in her always has been made to serve the liberator; and the service was the more remarkable because at that time we were not so generally aware of the persuasive power of a noble racial culture in the promotion of interracial amities. Remembering the part played by the "soul" of France in creating the flood of sympathy which has swept to her from every quarter of the world, one the better recognizes in Miss Blackwell's literary championship a fundamental and far-sighted statesmanship. The translations and the historical preface which accompanied the poems were indisputable proof that the Armenians were not only a people of high ancient culture, but that they were still, after a history extending over twenty-five centuries, and in spite of severe persecution, a people vigorous in physique, and of a moral and intellectual power strikingly dynamic.

OF another friend of Armenia, Viscount, then the Honorable James Bryce, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe once said: "He is the friend of those who need friends, most friendly when most needed,—a defender of the faith of nations, an exemplar of Christian chivalry." These words have admirable fitness when applied to Miss Blackwell. Suffragists will think at once of her life-long allegiance to the cause of woman and all that it has meant in the way of chivalrous effort. But few even of the suffragists realize the extent of her active allegiance to the general cause of human liberty everywhere, nor how greatly her main preoccupation has been enriched by being part of a symmetrical world concept. Surely, with respect to liberty, she has "seen life steadily and seen it whole."

If, aside from her suffrage interest, she has been "most friendly" to the Armenian cause, it has been because there her services were "most needed." When she began her work of making known Armenian literature to Americans she had no forerunner in this field, with the exception of an Armenian monk, Father Leo Alishan, of the Convent of St. Lazar at Venice, who had translated into English, thirty or more years before, a few of the folk songs of his people with the avowed hope that others of English race would follow in his footsteps. But the yearning, liberty-loving soul of Hungary, of revolutionary Russia, the Yiddish world of dreams and strivings, these too, although already somewhat known, have received additional illumination through the efforts of Miss Blackwell's laborious and gifted pen.

"Songs of Russia" and "Songs of Grief and Gladness" from the Hebrew and Yiddish followed the "Armenian Poems"; steadily in newspapers and magazines her translations from the Spanish and Yiddish, and further translations from the Armenian, have appeared; and then, immediately upon the dethronement of the Czar, came with especial timeliness that great book "The Little Grandmother," gotten out in addition to suffrage and other labor for the express purpose of interpreting the event by means of the life and character of one of the Revolution's noblest apostles.

WE turn from Miss Blackwell's more apparent liberty-promoting services to what, as is the case with her Spanish-American translations, might appear a work undertaken for purely artistic ends, but it is only to be met again with this same radiant motive of world advancement. About a year ago, the writer of this article had the happiness to be introduced to the graceful and exquisite world opened by Miss Blackwell's translations from the poets of Mexico, Nicaragua, Chile, Argentina, and Peru,—a world so romantic, so langourous, so tropical, and yet, oddly, so American,—so greatly in contrast with the homely, vigorous songs of Hungary, or with the profoundly poignant, throbbing song which breaks from the soul of Armenia. Here, it seemed, might be a clue to what had been a fascinating speculation, for it had been apparent to me that if only all the dragons of unrighteousness could be slain the world would have in her not only an inspired translator but a poet able to carry on creatively the New England poetic tradition of Emerson, Lowell, and Longfellow. Might it not be that it was, at last, to satisfy a more strictly artistic necessity that she had turned to the poetry of the politically free peoples of the South American republics?



ANDRIK AHARONIAN, AUTHOR AND POET PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARMENIANS IN THE CAUCASUS

But questioning revealed the fact that the preponderating motive had been the desirability of bringing our southern neighbors to public attention not as *markets* but as *souls*.

WITH her own Hungarian Petofi well might she say:

"Among your warriors, O my Time,
I combat as I can.
'Tis by my poems I contend;
Each is a fighting man."

So, in spite of their inherent artistic power and beauty, it is as knightly exploits, as battles waged for human emancipation that we must first of all regard Miss Blackwell's literary accomplishments. Like a Galahad she has been led on her quest by a single aim. It has meant of course, in addition to the original gift and consecration, a long succession of toilsome efforts of many kinds; for to be really a "friend to those who need friends" with her was not only to work in art forms but to do the thousand "little kindnesses which most leave undone or despise." It is in this way that knightly poets become also saints. Inevitably the refugees, leaders, students, workers, of all these races have turned to her for help and

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SIAMANTO, POET, KILLED IN THE MASSACRES of 1915

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inspiration, assured from wide report that they would find in her an exemplar of the old classic Christian chivalry. Letters, errands, petitions, contributions, translations, special articles, addresses, advice, hospitality,—services such as these she has humbly and tirelessly bestowed.

HER home has been both refuge and shrine. I know of this more intimately with regard to her Armenian connection. Poets, patriots, editors, bishops, musicians, students, all upon their arrival in America eagerly seek her out to pay to her their grateful homage. For she is known on the other side wherever there are Armenians or Armenophiles. In France, in England, in Switzerland, in Egypt, in Turkey, and in Russia, even to Etchmiadzin. the Armenian See at the foot of Mount Ararat. her name is loved and exalted.

One learns, indirectly, that she has received the Order of Melusina from Prince Guy de Lusignan, a descendant of the last Armenian dynasty, in recognition of her distinguished work. He was especially grateful for her translations of his brother's poems. One knows, too, that she has received the apostolic blessing of the Catholicos, the head of the Armenian National Church, and that it was accompanied, not by a decoration, but, symbolically, by an Armenian rosary of glowing amber. One knows this because on great occasions when she is the guest of the Armenian colony she carries this rosary which she regards as a greater treasure than her Phi Beta Kappa pin. But to know these things implies a special research, as it were, because she carries modesty to a disconcerting point and inclines to obscure all her many claims to distinction.

MISS BLACKWELL'S latest effort for Armenia has been the publication at her own expense, for the benefit of the Relief Fund, of a third and much enlarged edition of the "Armenian Poems." It is a collection of individuality and

KRIMIAN HAIRIK, LATE CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS

charm and has made of her in a very real sense ambassador for the race of which it is the voice. In this dire time of crisis, advocates of the Armenian cause turn to its noble pages in vindication of their claims. Recently in Congress, during his notable speech on behalf of Armenia, Representative Edward C. Little of Kansas read from it twice, unconsciously honoring the translator when he said. "Let their poet speak for them a moment in the halls of the American Congress."

They Will Not Know

AS the train pulled out of the station she walked away and stopped smiling; she didn't need to smile now—he had gone.

Somehow, it seemed as if it wouldn't have been so hard if he had gone with the army. His being in a sailor-suit had made it so unbearable! He looked so dear in it; just as he had looked seventeen years ago when he first "went into" them. She could feel his dear little warm body as she had felt it hugged to her that first "grown up" night when she put him to bed. He had begged her to let him sleep in his suit. Oh, why hadn't she let him?

He had *wanted* to go in the Navy; he always loved boats. He had wanted to go to the war from the first. No matter what came, she could remember that. He had gone away to do what he wanted to do most in the world. If only she could be as sure as he that he would come back. Anyhow, she had kept smiling as long as he was there to see. She was thankful for that.

There were lots of things to be thankful for, if you could only put your mind on them. But these days your mind had a way of refusing to stay where you put it—it kept coming back, back to the unspoken dread. If only her imagination wasn't so vivid! She could so horribly see it all. It was like the day he had cut his head so badly. Then he had yellow curls—only now, if it came, she wouldn't be there——

She pulled herself together and turned back; she hadn't noticed where she was going.

Was there anything in the whole world so tragic as a mother these days? She remembered the first time he had said "Mother"; not the baby way, the real way. What a darling he had been! Everybody thought so. Of course he hadn't been easy to bring up, but then, who wants a goody boy? And they had been such close friends. She didn't see how she was going to live without him all these weeks and months; years, perhaps—or perhaps—no, she wouldn't let herself think of that! How brave all those mothers in Europe were. But no one had such a son as hers. Of course she knew they all *thought* the same thing, but she *knew*. Her love for him had filled her life full for twenty-one years. Yes, and now—being a mother was *too* hard; yes, it was the hardest of all!

AS she turned the corner she passed two girls whom they both knew. They were young and pretty and they were laughing and chatting as if the world was made for their joy and happiness; lighthearted, as if the world was not full of mothers with breaking hearts, mothers who had just said good-bye to their sons! Mothers of sons——

Why!—She hadn't thought of that! Why, thousands and thousands of girls—girls like those two—were going to have to go through life unloved, alone and childless. That's what the war would do for them; cheat them of their great adventure. Come what might, the boys were going to have theirs. *War* has ever been man's great adventure, as bringing a child into the world has ever been woman's.

Poor little things! Deprived of the joy of knowing of their baby's coming; deprived of holding it in their arms; deprived of days and nights of anxiety; deprived of putting their little boys into sailor suits—yes, and deprived of the agony of seeing them go forth to war.

All unconsciously the mother drew herself up straighter, and smiled. Then her eyes filled with tears, for again she thought, "Poor little things! Unrealizing it, perhaps the girls will have to bear the greatest tragedy of all. They will not know."

Statement by Frank O. Lowden. Governor of Illinois

"I HAVE been asked how I stand on the question of woman suffrage. In my judgment, woman suffrage is an accomplished fact in Illinois, or so near an accomplished fact, that it is hardly worth while to discuss it. I know no reason why the women of Illinois should not have full suffrage. It is absurd that they should have the right to vote for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and not have the right to vote for Governor and other officers of their own state. The last state platform of the Republican party adopted in 1914 declared in favor of unlimited suffrage to women."

Correspondence

In Answer to Mr. Blanton

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS L. BLANTON wrote to the *Woman Citizen* because he "must dissent from the position taken by Miss Blackwell in her article entitled 'That Zone System.'"

Politely, even deferentially, Mr. Blanton excuses Miss Blackwell because he has the utmost consideration for her ignorance of the facts. For he says: "Miss Blackwell probably did not have the same opportunity to study the question as was afforded our able Ways and Means Committee that framed this legislation."

Representative Blanton ignores—he may be unconscious of it—the important principle that overshadows all other phases involved in the zone system controversy which is that his statistics are inaccurate because there is no authoritative foundation for his basic figures, and that his deductions are guess work that oppose the evidence; otherwise no one can find fault with his letter.

The vital principle involved in the zone system is this:

Is the Post Office Department maintained as a commercial enterprise, whose only object it is to make money, to show a profit on its daily operations?—or is its function that of performing a public service whose benefit to the people is so great that it cannot be measured in any terms with which we are familiar—certainly not in money terms?

NOTHING is more firmly established than the principle that the Post Office Department was organized and maintained to encourage the greatest freedom of communication and that newspapers and periodicals now and always have been big factors in the development of nationalism.

George Washington realized this. In his Fifth Message to Congress in 1793 he urged the repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints.

The United States Postal Commission in 1884 reaffirmed the principle that the postal function was primarily and fundamentally a service to the people.

Abraham Lincoln abolished the zone system. Practically all the postal commissions, postal experts and scientific men—except, of course, the able Ways and Means Committee—have pronounced it unsound.

President Woodrow Wilson said: "This proposed new postal rate would be a direct tax, and a very serious one, upon the formation and expression of opinion—its more deliberate formation and expression—just at a time when opinion is concerning itself actively and effectively with the deepest problems of our politics and our social life."

Former Ambassador Gerard has said: "I am against this postal zone law because it will help German propaganda. Fortunately, the Germans cannot propaganda this country as they did Russia because we have great publications that go all over the country and have unified the whole country and the whole continent."

Perhaps Representative Blanton and the able Ways and Means Committee can measure the value of this work of unification—of nationalism—in dollars and cents.

The accomplishment of this nationalism—making a united homogeneous people—is so tremendously important that it may be that what Mr. Blanton calls the sub-sedition to further it may be called sub-sedition when this unifying work is opposed.

But if the Post Office Department is put on a commercial basis, there is no reason why the other departments of the government should not be self-supporting. They should not give away service. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, the State Departments, the Department of Justice should be reorganized so that they shall pay a profit, or at least be self-supporting. Possibly this would be found somewhat difficult when it comes to the War and Navy Departments.

The acceptance of the principle that the Post Office Department is maintained for public service—that is for the public good—and not as a money-making enterprise, does not carry with it the assumption that it shall be conducted recklessly and extravagantly because Congress has played politics in all of the Federal Departments for so many years that some of us have wondered if congressmen do not regard these departments as intended for personal and party exploitations.

No one, unless he be a politician, fails to recognize that, once accepting public service as the primary function and purpose of the Post Office Department, it should be made to execute this function as economically as possible.

The Post Office Department can be so run that it would make a profit without any increase in rates—in fact, it did show a profit last year.

The statement that the government now carries second class matter at a loss of $90,000,000 a year is an absurdity. It is only a statement and it cannot be established as a fact—at least it hasn't been.

Mr. Blanton blithely accepts these figures and proceeds with naive statistics based on this supposed deficit.

AS a matter of fact nobody knows what it costs the government to transport newspapers and periodicals. The Post Office Department has never issued a financial statement that would stand analysis. It has never established a cost accounting system.

The official document entitled, "Opinions of Postmasters General as to Mail Cost of Second Class Matter," says frankly that the estimates regarding second class mail matter are opinions based upon general experience in the service and not upon scientific ascertaining of costs.

In plain words, this loss of $90,000,000, apparently accepted by Mr. Blanton and the able Ways and Means Committee as a proved incontrovertible fact, is purely guess work.

If it does cost nine cents a pound to handle newspapers and periodicals, something is wrong.

The Wells Fargo Express Company can collect, transport and deliver farm products, and pay a profit to their stockholders, at from twenty to thirty per cent less than the zone system law proposes to charge for clean, neat, easily handled periodicals, of which between four and five thousand car loads a year are sent by freight. The second class postage rate in Canada is just one-half our present rate and eighteen hundred per cent less than the highest rate under the zone system.

In closing, Mr. Blanton says: "I want to assure Miss Blackwell that the people will have plenty of reading matter and that no publication worth while will discontinue."

It might be wise for Mr. Blanton, and the able Ways and Means Committee to make a test, taking the Congressional Record, for instance. Suppose that every copy distributed was compelled to pay the regular rate under the zone system, and that no copy would be distributed unless it was paid for at a price that would make the Congressional Record self-supporting.

About the only point that Mr Blanton makes is that some publishers make a great deal of money. This is true—but they are painfully few.

There are not as many multi-millionaire publishers as there are multi-millionaire congressmen, for instance.

But the individual profits of publishers have no significance in comparison with the tremendous, necessary work performed by the publications in keeping open the avenues of communication—of thought—and making the people of this country a united nation through ideas, convictions and purposes in common, and not groups of isolated communities concerned only in their local affairs.

Federal action aimed at decreasing the number of publications, the number of copies of publications distributed, and therefore decreasing the number of readers, has about as much sense in it as would a law taxing eye-glasses on the grounds that there are enough people who do not need eye-glasses in order to read, and there are enough people able to pay an exorbitant price for eye-glasses to keep up a comfortable reading public.

The *Woman Citizen* is to be commended for its good work in bringing up this discussion. The new zone system will have an inevitable tendency to disunite the United States.

New York City. S. Keith Evans.

We Are Fair Enough

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

In the May 11 issue of the *Woman Citizen*, under the caption "May Be New York's First Woman Legislator," there appears a news item to the effect that Mrs. William A. Serven of Pearl River is being boomed by Rockland County Republicans to represent them in the New York Assembly. Which is all very well and good, but in vain have I been watching the columns of your paper for an announcement of the fact that Mrs. Olive M. Johnson was nominated recently by the Socialist Labor Party for governor of New York. I thought the *Woman Citizen* would be fair enough to report the news of this interesting event just for the mere sake of keeping its readers informed of what is occurring in its particular sphere of activity. An obligation, it seems to me, it is in duty bound to perform. I see now that I was mistaken. When class interests conflict even those who profess to be fair-minded suppress the truth. Of course the Socialist Labor Party did not make the nomination with the expectation of getting any support whatever from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It knows better.

Arthur A. Prussak.

West Hoboken, N. J.

Correspondence

Recent Legislation in Texas

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

Texas is to be congratulated both on her Governor and the members of the 35th Legislature. The recent called session passed in 30 days more progressive legislation than had been passed by any general session for many years. Among the laws enacted are the following:

Primary suffrage, which permits women of 21 years and over who possess the qualifications required of male voters to participate in all primary elections. The law requires registration of such voters, but no charges or fees of any kind this year. As we have only one party in Texas—the Democratic—the privilege of participating in the primary election is equivalent to voting in the general election.

The Alien Act, which requires that any one voting in the primary election must be an American citizen. The constitution of Texas permits those who have taken out first papers to vote after living in the state one year and the county six months. The Legislature passed the Alien act to take care of the present situation and prevent participation in the primaries by any except American citizens.

The Literacy Law: This law requires that the voter make out his ballot without assistance. This law was very much needed. A like bill was passed by the 33rd Legislature known as the Boehmer Bill and vetoed by Governor Colquit. This will do much to improve political conditions in Texas.

Zone Law: Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within ten miles of any training camp, landing station or wherever United States soldiers are encamped or Government work is in progress; the latter was added especially to take care of the shipbuilding plants.

Statutory Prohibition: Making the whole state dry. Effective June 26th, 1918.

Road House Bill: Providing that no liquor licenses can be issued except in incorporated towns and villages.

Drought Act: Permitting the state through the counties to loan to inhabitants of drought stricken counties sums of money under certain conditions—not to exceed in the aggregate two million dollars.

Raising Age of Consent. Raised from 15 to 18 years.

Delinquency Act. Making it a misdemeanor to contribute in any way to the delinquency of a juvenile. This includes girls to the age of 18 years and boys to 17 years.

The Legislature also passed several laws pertaining to schools and educational matters, one among them requiring that all primary grades be taught in the English language. Another permitting incorporated towns and cities to raise their tax rate in order to take care of schools within their limits.

There were many other laws passed, but the above are those that stand out and will mean most to those who have worked for educational and political advancement of the human race.

Hortense Ward.

Houston, Texas.

The Rule Works Both Ways

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

Madam:

In your issue of April 27th, referring to the recent meeting in this city of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, you quote me as saying:

"War work must diminish for a while till we overcome the danger of a woman's vote."

I desire to say that this is wholly untrue; that at no time have I made any statement of the kind, or any statement which might be so interpreted. One of my objections to the woman suffrage movement has been that in the hour of national emergency it has made the interests of a little sex class paramount to those of the nation; that in fact it has been doing war work with one hand and pushing the Federal Amendment with the other, when it should have been doing war work with both hands, and with all its heart.

Will you not kindly print this and oblige.

Henry A. Wise Wood.

New York City.

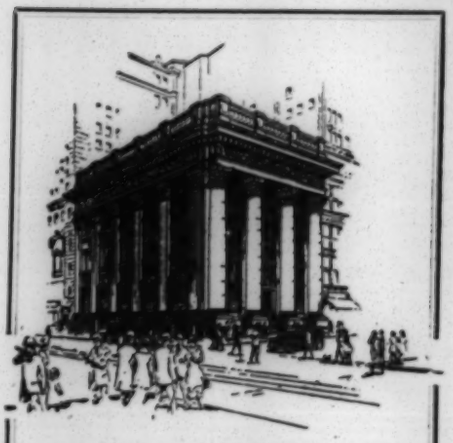
[*The quotation from Mr. Wood, cited in the* Woman Citizen, *was taken verbatim from the daily press of January 29, which reported an anti-suffrage meeting in New York City. At this meeting Mr. Charles S. Fairchild and Mr. Henry Wise Wood were speakers. Both were said to have called upon the women to drop some of their war work and fight suffrage. The account from which the* Citizen *got its information stated: "Mr. Wood adjured the women who were knitting in the audience to drop their needles and take up the fight against suffrage. 'War work must diminish for a time until we overcome the danger of woman's vote,' he cried."*

The last sentence was quoted editorially in the Citizen, *which gave its authority. The press reports from which these words were taken occurred more than three months ago. They went unchalleneged by Mr. Wood at the time they were made, so far as is known in this office. Mr. Wood cannot certainly claim that anti-suffragists, either women or men, are giving an undivided allegiance to the war if they are "doing war work with one hand" and hindering "the Federal Amendment with the other."*—Ed.]

Why?

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

The "No-Waste League," a federation of women's organizations in the city of Superior, is generally given credit for the vote by which Superior went dry April 2, 1918. The city, which is second in size in Wisconsin and is an important port at the head of Lake Superior, has been vibrating between a wet and dry condition for several years. Two years ago it went dry, one year ago it went wet. Meanwhile the food conservation campaign came on and those circulating the food pledge card sometimes met with objection. "Why should I save a little sugar and flour when the breweries are not limited as to the grain they can consume and when men drink up more than we can possibly save?" These comments were frequent, and they set the canvassers to thinking. It also set them to working. Forty women's organizations of all kinds came together March 10 to form the No-Waste League. Later, ten more organizations were enrolled, 3,000 women in organized bodies being represented. Each organization had its place in the no-waste campaign. Speakers were sent to the ship-yards, docks, mills, round houses, factories, trades union meetings. The absent soldier voter received a personal letter asking him to help save the grain. Drafted men were asked for as-



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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"Dead Broke" on $2000 a Year

And the Discovery Which Enabled Howard Lindsay to Save $800 Out of His Income and Later Made Him President of a Large Corporation.

By Peter Rhodes

Who should walk into the room but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay, of the Consolidated, was looking for a fine country home and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; so as executor of the Dollard estate, I had come to discuss the terms with him.

But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to me "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job. But how he had changed! The man I remembered was down at the heel, and timid and ill-kept. The man now facing me was keen-eyed, alert, confident and well groomed.

"You are surprised, Mr. Rhoades. I can see that without your telling me. I was a pretty sorry object the last time we met—and you may be sure I have not forgotten the good turn you did me when I needed it so badly.

"Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the miracle happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C as I look back on it now. And come to think of it, it *was* simple and perfectly natural.

"My new life began when I discovered *how to save money*. That happened soon after I started in the new job, and it all came about right in my own home. Our family cash account was in terrible shape at that time. Both my wife and I had been used to luxuries at home and 'charge it to Dad' had been our easy way out of any money problem.

"But it was different now and our sole source of supply was my salary of $2000. We never went to the theatre that we didn't have the unpleasant feeling that we were using money that ought to go for coal or clothes or food. We seldom bought anything without feeling as though we were cheating ourselves out of something else.

"That year we didn't save one cent. Besides that, we woke up on New Year's Day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not *know* the reason, and no more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then I looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Weeds, I knew, were getting more than $5,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theatre, did little entertaining, yet we knew they barely had enough money to pay current bills. They found it out of the question to save any money and found themselves, so Weed told me, in the same predicament that we had faced on New Year's Day.

"In the case of the Wells I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was $2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they confided to Mrs. Brown that they had saved $600 a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program—except on their little Victrola—but they did go to the theatre regularly, they wore good clothes, entertained their friends Sunday evenings and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

"Then I discovered the *magic secret*. The Weeds never knew whether they could afford to make a given expenditure or not. Theirs, like ours, was a sloppy, happy-go-lucky existence with the happiness cut out because they were always worried about money matters. They kept no accounts and just trusted to luck—and so had *bad* luck all the time.

"The Wells, on the other hand, were getting more real enjoyment out of life than people with five times their income—simply because they *knew what they could afford to spend*.

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated on a weekly budget system.

"Right there I got my Big Idea and my key to success and happiness.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of *all* our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"And in no time we were engaged in the most fascinating *game* either of us had ever played—the game of 'Money Saving.'

"In one short month we had a 'strangle hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of $800.

"In the meantime an extraordinary change had come over me in business because of my not having to worry about my personal affairs. I was able to give my employer's affairs my full, undivided attention during business hours instead of being harassed and worried as I had always been before.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.' And with that he doubled my salary. I never told him what had worked the change, but my wife and I know well.

"When you consider what my income is now, all that I have told you seems funny, doesn't it? But I am still working on the same plan. Result, I know just what I can subscribe to Liberty Bonds and the Red Cross and all the other war funds, and I never have to wonder whether I can afford to have a new motor car, because my budget tells me—to a penny.

"*It all began when we got a grip on our family expenses.*

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time.

"If you ever get a chance, do pass this message on, for there are thousands who don't know what the trouble is, who would give everything to know 'the secret of the fat bank balance.'"

* * *

So now I have the opportunity and you are lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. It is simplicity in itself. It contains 112 pages, size 8¼ x 10½ inches, and is bound in dark blue seal grain fabrikoid, semi-flexible, stamped in gold. This book has been prepared by an expert.

This wonderful aid to money-making—this watchdog of your income and expenditures—will tell you to a penny where your money goes. It will keep absolute track of your expenditures. It will keep you out of debt. It will put money in the bank. It will provide, as nothing else can, a feeling of security, self-confidence and independence that comes only from the knowledge that you have a tidy and growing bank account.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the budget idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense. It contains complete information on

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Making Safe Investments.
Making a Budget.

The Ferrin System takes only two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any child who can read, can keep the accounts in the Ferrin Book. This method is not a hard task. It is just *fun*. It is more enjoyable than a game—because the pleasure lasts forever.

Skimping and saving are banished and you save money as easily as you spend it.

Now you will not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theatre. You will spend it freely and have the time of your life because you will *know how much you can afford to spend*.

Examine It Free

See how magically the Ferrin Book works. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the book without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the book by return mail. When you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, send us only $2. If you feel that you can afford *not* to have it, return the book and owe us nothing. Act now, for the sake of your bank account and your future.

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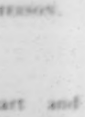

Correspondence

(*Continued from preceding page*)

sistance. Open letters were sent to the Commercial Club, the Merchants' Association, and the Registered Voters. On election day, which was bitterly cold, 130 women were at the polls in relays from 6 in the morning to 8 in the evening. Superior went dry by 34 votes. The woman at the head of the No-Waste League was Mrs. Mary Scott Johnson, President of the Douglas County Woman Suffrage Association.

THEODORA YOUMANS.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Men as Knitters

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

Katharine Dooris Sharp has almost contradicted me, so I must almost reply to her. She says, "It is no evidence of the subjection of women that they occupy their leisure time in work." Of course not. I do it too, when I feel like it. The evidence is the fact that women are, and have been to a much greater extent in the past, expected to do it, and men are not. That she agrees with me in this is shown by her own statement, "When women come into their kingdom . . . let us hope that this will be one of the first improvements they will tackle—the instruction of children, regardless of sex, in the useful occupation of their hands." As Mrs. Sharp expects this double standard to be abolished as one of the first fruits of sex equality, it is plain that she, too, looks upon it as important evidence of the subjection of women.

I look upon this matter of men knitting for the soldiers as of great importance, for there are not enough women to do all the knitting that ought to be done, most of the women do not know how to knit, and it is as easy for a man to learn as for a woman. I hope that the experience of the soldiers in the field will soon be available to tell us just what kind of socks, and what sizes—for the Red Cross seems to have only one size—will give the best service.

ARCHIBALD CRAIG.

Jersey City, N. J.

Is It Strange?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

The German Kultur declares as one of its fundamental principles that women should concern themselves only with Kuchen, Kinder and Kirche.

Is it not strange that with this for a foundation for womanhood, that the offspring of these women should be rapists, murderers of born and unborn babes, and bombers of Kinder and Kirche?

ANNA HESLET JENKS.

Avoca, Iowa.

The Especial Brand

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

My communication of March 30 was intended as a protest against the brand of chivalry which is toying with the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

ISABEL A. MACPHERSON.

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Last Laughs

The aviator kissed his sweetheart and groaned intermittently while the steady whirring of his motor blurred the sound of both.

"I have broken all records for altitude," he said, "and yet—" his tone became bitter, "I can not seem to top that thing there."

"And what is that?" asked his bride-to-be, as she strained her eyes to see a tiny speck far above them.

"That," replied the dauntless airman as he chipped frozen tear-drops from the corners of both eyes, "is the High Cost of Living."—*Judge.*

The poor cripple thumped his crutch on the ground and said to his lawyer:

"Merciful heavens, man, your bill is outrageous! You are taking four-fifths of my damages!"

"I furnished," said the lawyer, coldly, "the skill, the eloquence, and the legal learning for your case."

"Yes, but I," said the client, ruefully glancing at his injuries, "I furnished the case itself."

"Bosh," answered the lawyer. "Anybody can fall down a coal-hole."—*Mere Play.*

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Rural and City Child

NEITHER the rural child nor the city child has any advantage over the other in the matter of health, according to the February *Child Labor Bulletin*, published by the National Child Labor Committee. In an article on "The Draft as a Test of the Nation's Physical Stamina," by Edward N. Clopper, an analysis of the per cent of men rejected for physical reasons in the draft shows that exactly the same per cent (26.6) were rejected from rural and from urban districts. Recent studies of rural school children have tended to prove that the country child is not as healthy and robust as the city child, due largely to the fact that more measures have been taken by the cities for the preservation of children's health. The draft figures show that the country boy is still holding his own but that he has no margin and that unless the rural districts follow the example of the cities in taking care of their children, the cities will soon outdistance them.

The Latest for Soldiers

"SPIRAL SOCKS" are the latest comfort for the soldiers. Their chief advantage is that they are knitted without any heel. The "spirals" are somewhat shapeless, but soft and clinging and have been enthusiastically praised by the men. They are said to outwear three pairs of socks knitted in the other style. The sock is the invention of Australian women and has been introduced to Washington by the local branch of the British-American War Relief Fund.

Contributions Received in April, 1918

Reported for the N. A. W. S. A. by Emma W. Rogers, Treas.

ANNUAL PLEDGES		
Mary and Nannie Lee	$100.00	
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association	62.50	
Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey	150.00	
Rose Young	100.00	
Carrie C. Catt	500.00	
Sarah Wambaugh	5.00	
Chicago Equal Suffrage Association	312.50	
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association	50.00	
Marion Patterson	10.00	
Mrs. D. O. Ives	25.00	
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	125.00	
Mrs. Samuel Castleman	100.00	
Mrs. Wilber Brotherton	100.00	
Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission	10,000.00	
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw	200.00	
Mrs. Francis P. Magoun	10.00	
North Dakota Votes for Women League	112.50	
Mrs. George P. Miller	100.00	
Mrs. Leslie Warner	200.00	
Mrs. John D. South	100.00	
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany	250.00	
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	375.00	
Woman Suffrage Society County of Philadelphia	81.25	
		$13,068.75
GENERAL DONATIONS		
Mrs. Horace Stilwell	43.50	
Carrie C. Catt	79.83	
Fannie Brugman	10.00	
Amy Grace Maher	2.00	
		$137.33
DUES		
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association	20.00	
Suffrage Amendment Alliance	30.00	
Indiana Equal Suffrage Association	50.00	100.00
		$13,306.08

Conference Postponed

THE Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference has been postponed until the fall. According to present schedule, it will meet the first three days in September, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The conference was first set for the latter part of May, but the Mississippi Valley leaders have determined now upon the September date.

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Former price, $38.50

Dresses of Crepe de Chine and Taffeta.... **$25.00**
Former price, $28.50

Misses' Taffeta Frocks in light and street shades..... **$16.75**
Former price, $19.75

Frocks of White and colored Cotton Voile **$12.95 to 18.75**

Tailored Wool Suits..... **$25.00 to 35.00**
Former prices, $32.50 to 45.00

Top Coats in Wool materials..... **$25.00 to 34.50**
Former prices, $27.50 to 45.00

Sport Skirts in Jersey, Tub Silk, Novelty Cotton **$14.50 to 29.75**

Blouses

White and Striped Cotton Voile..... **$1.50**
White and Striped Tub Silk..... **5.75**
Hand-made of Batiste..... **8.75**
Organdie..... **11.50**
Dimity..... **3.00**

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